JURY AT ELIZABETH.

ME INSISTS UPON AN INDICTMENT OF THE HE SIGNED WARRANTS FOR BILLS MADE OUT LINDEN TOWNSHIP COMMITTEEMEN AND

SENDS THE TALESMEN BACK

TO THEIR ROOM. Judge Van Syckel caused a commotion in the

Union County, N. J., Court, at Elizabeth, yesterday, by his remarks to the Grand Jury reference to the Linden racetrack license and the alleged bribery by the Township Committee. The courtroom was packed, and those present expected to hear the presentments read indicting the Linden committeemen, but they were doomed to disappointment, as the Union County Grand Jury failed to indict them. Judge Van Syckel refused to discharge the jury until an indictment is found.

As soon as the grand jurors had entered the court-room Foreman James E. Martin handed to the clerk a batch of bills. He also said that the Grand Jury had two presentments which the members wished to have read in the open court and in their presence. Judge Van Syckel sat upon the bench and listened to the remarks with knitted eyebrows. Suddenly he said to the clerk: "Hand me those indict-The Judge quickly examined them and handed them back to the clerk. Quietness reigned in the court-room. The Prosecutor, Mr. Marsh, then read the presentments in reference to the Linden Racetrack license.

During the reading of the presentments Judge Van Syckel sat on the beach in a deep study. soon as the Prosecutor had finished reading, the Judge turned to the jurors and addressed them in substance as follows:

THE CHARGE OF BRIBERY.

"Gentlemen: I called your attention at the beginning of the term, as you have stated in your presentment, to a charge of bribery against the Committeemen of Linden Township. The law on the subject was plainly set forth, and it was your | Mayor on the fraudulent Columbian bills. duty to accept it as given by the Court. Notwithstanding my charge to you, no indictment has been returned by your body, although there the Court is informed by the evidence produced the following: before you during your consideration of the matter. The presumption now is that the evidence placed before you was not satisfactory to justify you in bringing the offenders to justice and trial before this court.

"If it has reached that crisis in the administration of the law in this county that crime cannot be punished, the public should know it, and shall know who have been derelict in duty. Gentlemen, you may retire for further consideration of this case. If you are unable to procure the proper evidence in this case I will procure it for you. The Court will exercise its atmost power to lay before you evidence which cannot be doubted."

doubted."

All the time Judge Van Syckel was talking the jury and the people listened attentively. When he had ended Forman Martin slowly arose from his seat and advancing several steps in front of the jurors began to address the Court.

"May it please, Your Honor," he said, "to compel the jurors to go back for further deliberation would be a grievous reflection on this grand inquest. I feel it my duty to defend the course of the body of my fellow citizens—"

assumed, on the information that the Court has, that you did not have the satisfactory evidence before you, otherwise you would have found indictments. It is for your defence that you should return, and the Court will do its utmost to present to you the evidence possible for you to discharge the public duty imposed upon you. Gentlemen, you may rethe."

The jury then re-entered the jury-room, and after remaining there a short time adjourned for the day. It is expected that Judge Van Syckel will have the proper evidence presented to the jurors this morning, and that an indictment will be found against the Linden Township

MR. HUNTINGTON'S BIG HOUSE FOR SALE

WE WANTS TO DISPOSE OF HIS FIFTH-AVE

was willing to sell his splendid mansion at Fifth-ave, and Fifty-seventh-st., if a satisfactory price could be obtained. Mr. Huntington wants the cost and 4 per cent interest to induce him to sell, and he doesn't believe that there are more than three or four New-York capitalists who could afford to buy it. Mr. Huntington in recent years has been gradually disposing of his properties east of the Mississippi River, and is consentrating his atten-tion upon the Southern Pacific and its allied in-terests. Some years ago he sold his control of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway to the Drexel-Morgan and Vanderbilt people, and followed that up with a sale of the Kentucky Central, the Louisville, New-Orleans and Texas, the Big Sandy, Chattarol. Scioto Valley and other properties.

About the only property at the East left in his hands is the Chesapeake and Ohio Southwestern, which is now under consideration for purchase by the Louisville and Nashville and other interests.

Mr. Huntington intends to make his winter home in San Francisco, and spend his summers at his spacious country place at Throgg's Neck. West-chester County, His San Francisco residence is the Colton House, in California-st., flanked on one side by the home of the Late Charles Crocker and on the other by the Flood mansion, This house occupies a block, and is a model of the famous Pitti Paince, in Italy. The building of the Fifthave house that is offered for sale was begun about five years ago, and its completion was expected within two years. The work dragged along, however, on account of the delay of contractors, until Mr. Huntington lost his interest in it. The site cost more than \$250,000, and the total expenditure upon the ground and building will reach not far from \$2,000,000. It is one of the best constructed from \$2,000,000. It is one of the best construct

IT WILL BUILD A HOUSE OF ITS OWN.

THE NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB REJECTS THE

MOND BUILDING. The members of the New-York Athletic Club decided last night that they did not want the house of the defunct Manhatten Athletic Club at any price. Adrian Iselin had

per cent interest for five years. This was about twe-thirds of what the land and building cost.

The meeting last night was remarkably well attended: in fact, it was the largest ever held by the club. Nearly 600 members visited the clibbouse in the course of the evening, and in the final vote 493 ball is were east. Angust bement, the president, was in the chair and con-ducted the deliberations with great skill. The vice-prosident, Bartow S. Weeks, was secretary in the ab-

cause it was not line enough, because its situation is not as central as it might be, because extensive alteration-would have to be made to it, and for other reasons.

THOSE COLUMBIAN BILLS.

JUDGE VAN SYCKEL REBUKES THE GRAND SOME DEFINITE QUESTIONS FOR THE MAYOR OF BROOKLYN.

IN THE NAMES OF CITY OFFICERS.

The Mayor of Brooklyn is extremely sensitive concerning the nature of the criticisms ling in calling attention to the flagrant regispassed upon the conduct of the Ring adminis- tration frauds in the IIId Assembly District tration of municipal affairs in that city, the yesterday led to the indictment of four of the nominal head of which he has been for the offenders by the Grand Jury. They are Willlast two years. He objects to general charges of corruption, asserts that the city is prosper- Lyons. The witnesses before the Grand Jury ous, and demands that charges against himself and his fellow officials be specific. He would seem | Eggers. to be justified in this demand. It is not right that he be confronted with wholesale denunciation concerning the frauds, indictments and presentments, which are matters of common knowledge in Brooklyn. He should have a chance to give specific answer to definite questions about his administration. Here are a few which it would be interesting to taxpayers to have him

sign a warrant amounting to \$11,400 for a grand He says he found that six men had registered stand made of borrowed lumber, when he was from No. 34 Forsyth-st, who did not live there. aware that a brownstone house such as he

himself dwelt in cost only \$12,000? Do you think that an intelligent head of the city government would be likely to know the shop, and his family occupies the upper part names of members of the Board of Education, of the house. He went before the Grand Jury many of whom were appointed by the Mayor, or of the Superintendent of Public Instruction? Do you think he should know the name of the City Clerk, or the clerk of the Board of Alder- District. Strobel says that six men, John men, or the Bridge Trustees, or the assistant

keeper of the City Hall, or of a City Assessor? If he does know their names, can you understand how he could sign warrants to give them money when such action was in express violation of law?

These are certainly definite questions, and their answer bears upon the view which the public will take concerning the action of the SOME OF THE BILLS PRESENTED.

Over \$59,000 was spent in Brooklyn last October for the Columbian celebration. Among were sufficient facts on which to find a bill, as the bills which were afterward presented were

P. Ross, creeting stands	547 56 356 06 126 0 126 0 35 56
Robert Avery, postage	11 % 100 0 426 0
George W. Anderson, music. M. J. Cummings, music. tames Moleer, music.	2,000 to 3,150 to
Thomas R. Deverall, music	9,399 0 418 9 750 9 208 0
George Frank, music E. W. Price, coaches John Dolan, coaches John Collins, coaches	200 G 10 0 300 G
P. Ross, stands F. W. Weeks, ushers G. J. Collins, postage	394 9 635 0 29 0 13 1
Robert Avery, expenses Mary Curran, secretary Description & Carroll stationery	2,500 0 £20 0 5-0
H. E. Nelmes, engrossing Robert Avery, expenses George F. Miller, refreshments	268 2 1,289 5 625 0
E. W. McCarty, banners W. H. Maxweni, public schools	2,070 1 22 0 33 7
C. Kemble, badges J. Pain & Sons, fireworks Total	8,000 0
THE LAW ON THE SUBJECT.	(0.000)

At the time when these warrants were signed

stein a member of the Board of Education and W. H. Maxwell Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Laying aside all questions concerning the honesty of these bills or the illegality of the appropriation for them, and forgetting the act passed by the Legislature to help the officials out of the trouble, the indictments and the trial of one of the silent partners in the contracts, the fact remains that the Mayor gave these men the money which they asked. Did he know who they were? If he did, on what theory of duty did he persuade himself that they were entitled to draw money from the City Treasury for such work? Had he carefully looked into these perfectly plain violations of law he might have discovered the gross dishonesty concealed in some of the bills, and might have avoided the necessity of taking refuge in the plea of ignorance when the frauds were discovered by others.

Mayor Boody certainly cannot justly assert that his action is not a specific ground for criticism, and he should give a specific answer. He signed the warrants. If he signed them ignorantly he is incompetent to administer the affairs of a great city, and should devote himself to signing checks in his banking office. If he signed them with knowledge, he deliberately

singlet to signing checks in his banking office. If he signed them with knowledge, he deliberately violated the law which his oath of office required him to uphold.

A BIG CONTRACT FOR CHINESE LABORERS.

San Francisco, Oct. 24.-The Central and this city, has just closed a contract with brokers in China to supply 30,000 Chinese laborers to planters in Central and South America. It has also closed in central and South America. It has also crossed a contract with the Peruvian Consul-General, of this city, to supply planters in Peru with 19,999 laborers recently arrived from China and Japan. The company was incorporated for the purpose of supplying laborers from China and Japan to planters in Central and South America at a cost of \$199 for each Japanese laborer and \$150 for each Chinese.

St. Louis, Oct. 24.-While waiting for the call of his divorce suit against his wife in court room No. 3, at 11 o'clock this morning. William Jack-son, aged sixty years, rose to his feet, and, after addressing the judge in a few words, staggered and fell forward dead. Death is supposed to have been from heart disease, superinduced by the excitement attending the trie.

Chicago, Oct. 24.-"The Evening Post" prints the following: Fire losses in the United States during the first nine months of 1833 were \$26,840,000 greater than in the corresponding period of 182, and not less than a dozen strong companies are preparing to go out of business between now and the first of January. Low rates, heavy losses and onerous State legislation are driving capital into sufer and more profitable fields of employment. The active companies have paid out over \$3,00,000 from their aggregate surplus fund thus far this year, and the January statement will show an enormous shifted age in the securities held by the companies. Since January 1 thirty-five of the weaker companies have gone to the wall.

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 21.—The Supreme Court this morning handed down a decision on the Woman Suffrage law passed by the last Legislature, permitting women to vote at municipal elections. The Court unanimously declares that the law is utterly unconstitutional and void.

GRAND CHIEF RAMSEY INDICTED.

Chief of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, was indicted at Marion on Friday by the Grand Jury indicted at Marion on Friday by the Grand Jury of Linn County. He is charged with instigating the cutting and crossing of wiren and otherwise obstructing the telegraph system of the Barlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway during the telegraphers' strike in September, 182. The warrant for Ramsey was served Saturday night. He furnished bond in \$1,500.

WARRANTS ISSUED FOR FOUR MEN.

A GOOD BEGINNING MADE IN THE HID AS-SEMBLY DISTRICT-MORE INDICT-

MENTS PROBABLE.

The action of ex-Assemblyman Alfred R. Conkiam Meyer, John Dunn, James Allen and Joseph were Philip Strobel, August Webber and Nicholas

Do you think a competent officeholder would of men whom he suspected of illegal registration.

to declare that the four men did not live there.

The Grand Jury has made only a beginning on the work before it in the HIId Assembly Doyle, Thomas Collins, Danoul or Laure, Thomas Gleason, William Cahill and Barnett Schatz, are registered from No. 36 Forsyth-st., although they are not known there; seven men, James Daly, Danoul or Daniel Gallagher, Danaul or Daniel Ryan, James Martin, Edward Coffer, John Ryan and George Williams, are unlawfully registered from No. 38 Forsyth-st., and three men, Thomas Flynn, Lewis Lester and George Green, from No. 101

Warrants for the arrest of the men were placed in the hands of the police of Captain Devery's precinct, but there will doubtless be difficulty in serving them. The four men are doubtless homeless wanderers who cannot be easily found. Should they attempt to vote, however, it would be a simple matter to place them in custody.

FIXING THE BLAME AT BATTLE CREEK.

THE INQUEST CONTINUED IDENTIFYING THE DEAD-THE RAILEOAD COMMISSIONERS

ON THE SCENE. Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 26.-At the inquest regarding Friday's railway wreck Woodruff, the rear brakeman of No. 9, testified this morning that in the two coaches telescoped and burned there must have been more than its persons. All the scats in

the two coaches were occupied, most of them with The first dispute over the identity of the dead The first dispute over the identity of the dead has arisen. It has been ascertained that the body which 8. D. Wood, of Cato, N. Y., identified as that of his wife is the same which Dr. Sutherland, of Edwardsburg Mich, vesteralsy lientified as that of his sister, Mrs. Aldrich, Both identifications were made by means of clothing. The Coroner telegraphed to Edwardsburg that the body must not be harried, and it will be brought back here. Mr. Dawson, of Tacoma, to-law identified his

fend the course of the body of my fellow citizens—"

MR. MARTIN CALLED TO ORDER.

At this point the Judge, with gavel in hand, arose and called Mr. Martin to order. During Martin's speech the people in court became greatry excited, and could hardly restrain themselves from making a demonstration to show their disgust at the action of the Grand Jurors.

When the foreman had been silenced by the vigorous rapping of Judge Van Syckel's gavel, the Judge said:

"The Court will not hear you. 't is no reflection on the Grand Jury, and the Court has been careful not to cast any reflection. It is assumed, on the information that the Court has been careful not to cast any reflection. It is assumed, on the information that the Court has been careful not to cast any reflection. It is assumed, on the information that the Court has been careful not to cast any reflection. It is assumed, on the information that the Court has been careful not to cast any reflection. It is assumed, on the information that the Court has been careful not to cast any reflection. It is assumed, on the information that the Court has been careful not to cast any reflection. It is assumed, on the information that the Court has been careful not to cast any reflection. It is assumed, on the information that the Court has been careful not to cast any reflection. It is assumed, on the information that the Court has been careful not to cast any reflection. It is assumed, on the information that the Court has been careful not to cast any reflection. It is assumed, on the information that the Court has been careful not to cast any reflection. It is assumed, on the information that the Court has been careful not to cast any reflection. It is assumed, on the information that the Court has been careful not to cast any reflection. It is assumed, on the information that the Court has been careful not to cast any reflection. It is assumed, on the information that the Court has been careful not to cast any reflection. It is assumed, on the information that the Court

Philadelphia, Oct. 24.-The North Atlantic Trident Line of steamships, which has been trading be tween Great Britain and the United States, has been absorbed by the new Philadelphia Shipping Company. The whole business, together with the

YELLOW FEVER UNDIMINISHED.

Brunswick, Ga., Oct. 24.—Thirty-one new case of yellow fever were officially reported at noon to day, only three of the patients being whites. There

weather to-day has been noticeably warm. A statement issued to-day by the Reinel Communi-tive shows the cash receipts to date to be \$2,755. To-day forty-one orders for 1.129 persons and 183 orders for the sick were filled. Clothing for the destitute poor is beginning to arrive and the min-isters are distributing it. Information from New-York states that fifty freight cars are lying on the tracks, rapidly being filled with supplies of lumber, food and clothing for the destitute sufferers of Brunswick and the scalling the sufferers of Brunswick and the

Providence, R. L. Oct. 24 (Special).-Jesse Metcalf. of this city, has presented to the Rhode Island School of Design a fine new building designed School of Design a fine new building designed and erected especially for the use of the school, and the dedication took place to-day with interesting exercises. The building is of brick, and is copied after structures in Seville, and in Placenza, Italy. It is in the earlier Remaissance style, with Moorish influences. The lower floor in chiefly decorted to an art museum, which it is expected will become a prominent feature in the art life of the city. At the dedication to-day there were addresses by ex-Governor Ladd, William C. Baker, James McAlister, of the Drexel Institute in Philadelphia: Governor Brown, President Andrews, of Brown, and Bishop Clark.

SEVEN OF THE MADISON SQUARE BANK'S BOARD IN COURT.

RESTED IN PASSAIC-BALL FOUND FOR ALL WHO APPEARED IN GENERAL SESSIONS

-THE GRAND JURY HAS NOT YET

TAKEN UP THE CASES. Seven directors of the suspended Madison Square Bank were arraigned in General Sessions yesterday and released on bail. They were Joseph F. Blaut, the president, against whom the charge is perjury: R. T. McDonald, accused of forgery: Lewis Thompson, the

spent the night. Detective-Sergeant Crowley arrived there early in the morning and ac-companied the two downtown, together with companied the two downtown, together with Erastus Crawford, an engineer, of No. 220 West Twenty-eighth-st., who was to give bail for Blaut.

BAIL FOR BLAUT ACCEPTED.

Crawford, who has previously given bail for persons charged with crime, thought that \$10,-600 would be the right amount of bail. Mr. Unger preferred \$15,000 as the figure, and he had his way. Crawford said he owned the factory at Nos. 257 and 259 West Twenty-seventh-st., which was valued at \$100,000 and mortgaged for \$17,000. He was accepted.

Mr. Uhlmann, who had called on Mr. Nicoll late Monday afternoon to arrange about bail, walked into the building with Jacob Ruppert, the brewer. Bail in the case of the directors, who were merely charged with a misdemeanor, was fixed at \$5,000. Mr. Ruppert pledged as security his brewery at No. 1653 Third-ave.

Detective-Sergeant Titus found Mr. Soulard at his home, No. 521 Manhattan-ave., early in the merning, and went downtown with him. The director found a bondsman in R. Carman Coombs, insurance man, at No. 41 Pine-st., who owns five lots at One-hundred-and-twentyfourth-st. and Ninth-ave. worth \$40,000.

Lewis Thompson had been taken to Police treadquarters from his home. No. 89 Lexing-ton-ave, the previous night, by Detective-Ser-geant Frink. Dr. W. H. Tutts had gone before Judge Martine to secure the release of Thomp-son, but was mable at that the others who son, but was unable at that hour to bring any one who would identify him. Yesterday Dr. Tutts appeared with a letter from E. K. Wright, president of the National Park Bank, who knows him, and was accepted as bondsman. He owns the house No. 152 West Seventy-second-st., worth \$70,000. Thompson's stay in a

As the bonds were made out in each case by Mr. Unger, the directors went to Part I of General Sessions, before Judge Martine, where they were formally released, being told

forty-nine years old and a native of Germany.

Mr. Uhlmann is forty-three years old, was
also born in Germany, and lives at the Hotel
Savoy. Mr. Soulard is an insurance man,
iffty-three years old, and was born on Long
Island. Mr. McDonald said he was a specialator, and lived at the Hoffman House. Thompson gave forty-two years as his age.
Later in the day Mr. McDonald was inrendered by E. S. Stokes, who became his bounts
man Monday night, as the District-Attempt
preferred a bondsman who owned real estate
in this county. Mr. Stokes's property is at
Far Rockaway. Michael Elias, who said he
was retired from business, became Mr. McDonald's new bondsman. Mr. Elias owns his
residence, No. 129 East Sixty-fourth-st., which
he values at \$25,000. There is a mortgage on
it of \$12,000.

It had been expected that the Grand Jury It had been expected that the Grand Jury would consider the cases of the directors to-day, no indictments having yet been found. But Mr. Nicoll said that he would carefully consider the evidence before laying it before the Grand Jury, in accordance with the request of counsel for the defendants. It may be inferred that there is a possibility that the charges will be dropped. Mr. Nicoll id he issued the warrants on Monday to aveid advised.

WHAT WAS THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE MAUISON SQUARE BANK OFFICIALS

AND CERTAIN POLITICIANS!

Gradually the interior workings of the gang of politicians who were practically in command of the Madison Square Bank up to the time of its failure are being made public. Long before the District-Attorney took the step which resulted in the arrest of the officers and directors of the bank been done which would not bear a close scrutiny. But every attempt on the part of those interested to obtain information regarding the conduct of the part of some one, either in political or financial au-thority. To the depositors, who will lose considerher of pertinent questions now being asked are more than entertaining. Some of these questions ing judgment on suits brought over two months ago? Why were not the temporary receivers made permanent long ago? Why did the State Bank Examiner keep the temporary receivers away from the books of the bank for two weeks after they were appointed by order of the court? What connection is there between these delays and the fact that Governor Flower, ex-State Treasurer Lawrence J. Fitzgerald, Edward S. Stokes, Charles that the State Treasurer, Elliot Danforth, received a large sum of money on his personal note soon a large sum of money on his personal note soon after he deposited \$25,000 of State money with it, and the slowness of the State Bank Examiner to turn the bank's books over to the receivers? Why was the State Treasurer running around in a cab with R. T. McDonald, who got a large sum of money out of the bank, on the day when the St. Nicholas Bank decided that it would not clear for the Madison Square Bank further? How was it that the State check for \$250,000 and the check drawn by Frederic Uhlmann, in favor of the East River Bridge Company, were sent through the Princeton, N. J., Oct. 34.—It was announced tonight that a new bimonthly magazine to be known
as "The Psychological Review," will appear early
in the coming year, with Professor J. Mark Baldwin, of Princeton, and Professor J. M. Cattell, of
Columbia, as editors. The editors will have the
co-operation of Professor A. Bluet, Paris; Professor
William James, clarvard, Professor Ladd, Yale:
Professor Fullerton, Pennsylvania; Professor Donaldson, Chicago; Professor Demy, Michigan, and
Professor Muenstroberg, Harvard.

FOR FALSE REGISTRATION. THE DIRECTORS ARRAIGNED. of the bank? Finally, how many people secured favors there on political grounds who could not have obtained them on personal grounds and on the securities which they presented?

NO DOUBT THAT THERE WAS COLLUSION. That there was collusion somewhere is no doubted for an instant by those who have looked ANOTHER AT HOME ILL, AND THE NINTH AR- into the affairs of the bank since the trouble arose and if the cases now before the District-Attorney are pressed with vigor and candor this may be

proved absolutely. Mr. Untermyer, the attorney for the receivers, gave out yesterday an additional

statement to one which was obtained at his home late on Monday night. In this statement Mr. Untermyer said:

The Grand Jury, however, dismissed the complaint against Isaac Specler, who was accused of forgery; Lewis Thompson, the acused of forgery; Lewis Thompson, the cashier; Frederick Uhimann, A. S. Kalischer, Simon Ottenberg and Andrew L. Soulard, who, it is alleged, fraudulently occasioned the insolvency the disposal of this corporation, and is held to a more strict accountability than heretofyre. He can no lottenberg and Andrew L. Soulard, who, it is alleged, fraudulently occasioned the insolvency of the corporation. This charge is solvency of the corporation and Andrew L. Soulard, who, it is alleged, fraudulently occasioned the importance of the corporation and the solvency was accused to have seen the law to such that was a treated in Passalc, N. J., and Frederick Uhimann, A. S. Kalischer. Simon Ottenberg and Andrew L. Soulard, who, it is alleged, fraudulently occasioned the importance of the corporation there we have a solvency of the corporation there we have a dente in his absence from the board hew lit be held accusted in Passalc, N. J., and Frederick Uhimann, A. S. Kalischer. Simon Ottenberg and Andrew L. Soulard, who, it is alleged, fraudulently occasioned the importance of the import

In the present instance there can be no doubt that those who are charged did some act as directors expressly forbidden by law or wilfully omitted to perform a duty imposed upon them by law. One of the acts in violation imposed upon them by law. One of the acts in vlotation of law is the receiving of any note or other evidence of debt in payment of an instalment of capital stock with intent to provide the means of making such payment. Another is the receiving or payment of any note or other evidence of debt with intent to enable any stockholder to withdraw any part of the money paid in by him on bits stock.

his stock. BOTH PROVISIONS VIOLATED.

The directors not only violated both of those provisions, but some of them, at least, benefited directly by such violation. The result to the bank was that, instead of having its \$500,000 of stock actually paid in in cash, as its statements showed and the Pank Examiner supposed, it had loaned a large part of the money with which to make these purchases. The directors also knew, or must have known when Cryder resigned and filant took his place, that Cryder had not poid the balance of his loan as collateral to which the old stock of the bank was still there. He owed about \$40,000 on it. When Blaus still there. He owed about \$40,000 on it. When Blaus interested a note of a man named Thompson, who was worthless, and a clerk in the office of one of the directors, for this \$40,000, they must have understood that this was to get control of the Cryder stock without paying for it.

The directors were also culpably negligent in allowing Blant, who was known to be financially irresponsible, to borrow \$80,000 on \$40,000 collateral, and to allow his brother, who has since failed with no substantial assets, to borrow \$50,000 without any security. This is only explainable on the theory that those of the directors who

Speaking of the claim of Mr. McDonald that he was only technically guilty at the most, Mr. Untermyer exhibited the following letter, showing that McDonald, with Uhlmann, had charge of the affairs of the bank in Blaut's absence. This is the letter:

Meyer & Sellman, 30 Nassan-st., August 3 1903. Meyer & Selman, 30 Naswust, Nagree 5 1998.

My dear Mr. Thompson: I had an interview with any brother-in-law Mr. Fred Uidmann and Mr. McDonald. They both advise me to stay in Long Branch until Monday to get a little relief from the strain of the last week or two. I gladly accept their advice. They promised me to look out for the bank. Please act under their advice to look out for the bank. Please act under their advice. They both and guidance, and do all they ask you to do. They both have good judgment. They knew the situation. I hope they will lead us out of the present dirkness to light. | customed for years to be heaten and cuffed into JOSEPH F. BLAUT.

open or the stove was broken in the collision.

THE TUCKERMAN WILL CONTEST SEITLED.

Roston, Oct. 21.—The contest over the will of the late Dr. Samuel Parkman Tuckerman has been settled. Dr. Tuckerman dief at Newport in June. 1830, leaving a property valued at over \$50.000 and a daughter. The estate, however, was not given to the daughter, but Frederick Tuckerman, of Amherst, was made the principal leastee, Miss Tuckerman getting simply a memento. The latter, who known in the best society of floston and is well known in the best society of floston and is well known in the best society of floston and law of the sight put upon is well known in the best society of floston and law of the contest over the will of the might before, had merely to go into court and algolity whether they do ired an examination, but all the others demanded one.

The charge against Mr. McHonold is not by any means to extend to submit a too share, agreegating \$150,000 each, secured by 200 not. Kalischer waived an examination, but all the others demanded one.

The directors were all naked the usual questions about themselves. Blaut said he was found, however, that form was megaliated before the failure. When the best society of floston and is well known in the best society of floston and law of forty-three years old, was also borm in Germany, and lives at the Hotel at the boards of the society of floston and the minute of the mich the day for the stock. The latter, who was made the principal least of the usual questions about themselves. Blaut said he was found, however, that the flow of the contest over the will of the night before, had merely to go into court and a signify whether they do incourt and signify whether they do incourt and the proved the more He boards of the stock. The latter they do into court and the proved the more He boards of the stock at \$150 a share, agreement the took at \$150 a share, agreement the toroxed the more He boards of the their terroxed the mone. He boards of the stock at \$150 a share agreement the province to the officers of the back by which the bonds could not to sold unless they realized to cents on a dollar, a provision which had the effect of making the loan perpetual. This agreement was not known to the directors. It was but a few days before the bank falled, and after Blant had been sent away to Long Branch and McDonald and Chinann took charge of the bank, that McDonald instructed the easier to take out the two remaining promissory notes of \$50,000 each, and infored, by the Fort Wayne Electric Light Company, and write upon them that they were not negotiable. This was done under McDonald's in tructions, and thus the entire character of the securities was changed.

The directors would never have dared to lead him any money on non-negotiable notes, and the charge against him, therefore, is that having not the money, and having held it over two years, he took advantage of his position in the bank on the eve of the failure to change entirely the character of the security. In the absence of that change the directors might have possibly raised money on the tooks, for aucht that appears, with which to carry on the bank. I cannot conceive that such an offence can be called technical. He knew that without this inforsement the notes were negotiable, and that, inasmuch as the directors were ignorant of the secret agreement, they had, therefore, never ratified it.

FITZGERALD A HEAVY STOCKHOLDER.

FITZGERALD A HEAVY STOCKHOLDER.

Mr. Fitzgerald, the former State Treasurer, is a heavy stockholder of the bank. He came to New-York on Monday with his partner, Hugh Duffy, who is now the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, to succeed Elliot Danforth. Mr. Fitzgerald is not one of those arrested because he retired from the bank's directory long enough ago to escape immediate responsibility in connection with the management which wrecked it. Mr. Fitzgerald formerly was an active member of the Board of Directors, but he retired soon after Blaut was elected president of the institution.

Of the other stockholders, a number of them are prominent Democratic politicians. Governor Flower is among them, and it is said that Frank Rice, Elliot Danforth and some other well-known State officials own stock. These statements could not to be verified last night.

Frederic Uhlmann, who is one of the directors under arrest, is indignant at the proceedings which have been taken. Mr. Uhlmann is a well-known business man: he has a large fortune, is at the head of the East River Bridge Company, and is a large owner of Brooklyn Elevated Raliroad stock. He is a brother-in-law of President Blaut, and it is no doubt true that whatever connection he has had with the bank was due to his friendship for Blaut. To a Tribune reporter Mr. Uhlmann said yesterday: "I am under arrest. I am under bonds to appear in court when wanted. I do not intend to run away and I do not think that my bondsman, Mr. Ruppert, who is a much richer man than I am, will run away. My arrest ought to give me a hearing in court. I hope that it does; in fact, I am annyous for a hearing. If I have such a hearing and if hefore an impartial judge, I will keep the District-Attorney's office more busy than it has been of late in getting out papers on which people whose names have not yet been mentioned will be indicted. I do not attempt to make any excuse for the bank's management now, but mark my word, if there is a fair hearing of this case others will be indicted. Co Mr. Fitzgerald, the former State Treasurer, is a

be under indictment who now think that they are free."

Edward Lauterbach, the attorney for the Stockholders' Committee, said: "The directors against whom informations have been lodged and whose characters have been smirched by that proceeding because they are charged with committing a misdemeanor, hope that before the Grand Jury acts on their cases they will be allowed a hearing before the committing magistrate, Judge Martine. If indictments are found by the Grand Jury, of course that will end the matter until a trial is had."

Mr. Lauterbach said that there would be a meeting of the stockholders on Thursday to see what action they would take under the circumstances. W. R. Putney, who is the attorney for R. T. McDonald, made a long explanation yesterday in defence of his client. Mr. Putney declared that everything was done by Mr. McDonald and Mr. Uhlmann to save the bank from failure. Mr. Put-

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

PRICE THREE CENTS. FILIBUSTERS GIVE UP.

REPEAL IS NOW ASSURED.

SOUTHERN SILVER DEMOCRATS COWED AND DRIVEN INTO LINE.

PITIFUL END OF THEIR BOASTINGS.

THEY DECIDE NOT " TO DIE IN THEIR TRACKS", AFTER AGL-REPUBLICAN SILVER MEN WILL

> NOT "GO IT ALONE"-VOTING TO BE-GIN SOON-MR. GORMAN'S DOWN-FALL-HARRIS PUTS HIS

> > [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Oct. 24.-Out of the doubt, confusion and bewilderment into which all factions in the Senate were plunged yesterday by President Cleveland's blunt repudiation of the so-called Carlisle-Gorman compromise, one . highly unexpected and extremely satisfactory result has sprung to-day. The fillbustering alliance between the silver State Senators and the anti-repeal Democrats has been definitely broken. Purely obstructive debate is to stop absolutely, and a vote is to be taken, by common consent of all the conflicting factions, on the amendments to the Voorhees bill-on the bill itself perhaps-before the end of the pres-

The break in the opposition ranks came shortly before noon to-day with unlooked-for suddenness. The silver State Senators had been somewhat taken aback last Saturday at the alacrity with which their Democratic allies rushed to the support of the Gorman-Carlisis compromise-a compromise which offered almost nothing to the silver-producing interest while contemplating a wide and dangerous inflation of the silver circulation by the expedient of coining the Government's seigniorage on both past and prospective silver purchases. To the mining State Senators the Democratic compromise seemed practically worthless as a concession to their local industries, while it left them politically in a far worse position for future campaigning than even the success of repeal pure and simple.

SILVER REPUBLICANS MAKE A STAND.

When the blow came yesterday from the White House which destroyed the compromise and set the knees of the compromisers knocking together the silver Republicans determined that they would not again undertake to block the way to a vote unless they should receive assurances from the anti-repeal Democrats either that a filibustering fight should be made to a finish or that much more adequate concessions to silver should be embodied in the final agreement. During the greater part of the "test-of-endurance" struggles the majority of the silver Democrats had given only a negative assistance to the filibusters, many of them helping in all instances to maintain Mr. Voorhees's quorum. If the fight was to go on now the Republican silver Senators insisted that the anti-repeal Democrats must enter actively into the campaign of obstruction, withholding their votes to break the quorum when necessary and taking turns at holding the floor in dila-

tory debate. Up to last night so incensed were the silver leaders on the Democratic side against the President for his interference with the compromise project that they loudly proclaimed their intention to engage in active filibustering and to die in their tracks rather than yield to Presidential coercion. After one night's rest, however, during which the dread of Executive vengeance had time to supplant the first blind rage of disappointment, the antirepeal Democrats came to the Capitol wholly limp in purpose and wavering in courage. Acsubmission by the strong hand of the party

This test was soon supplied by the silver Republicans and the Populists, who feared and distrusted the failing courage of their trembling of a quorum being painfully evident, Mr. Power, of Montana, asked for a call of the Senate. On the roll call more than a quorum of Senators responded, among them some of the silver Democrats who had been promising to filibuster. To make the test more decisive, Mr. Kyle next made a dilatory motion, hoping to show the lack of a voting quorum. This result was easy of accomplishment, many pairs being announced on both sides. But when, after another roll call, on the second vote several silver

Democrats exchanged pairs so as to make the quorum good, the silver State leaders decided to abandon obstructive tactics for good, and interpose no unnecessary obstacles to reaching a vote. They would, as they announced, no longer struggle to pull political chestnuts out of the fire for the weak-spirited and demoralized Democratic compromisers.

Mr. Jones, of Nevada, continued his speech during the greater part of the afternoon, and said that he would finish it on another occasion as speedily as he could. For himself and his colleagues, he added on yielding the floor for the day, they desired now only to complete their unfinished remarks, and allow a conclusion to be reached thereafter on the pending bill as quickly as the Senate saw fit. Mr. Jones will probably consume the greater part of to-morrow, and Mr. Stewart and Mr. Teller will occupy Thursday. There seems to be no reason therefore why the voting on the amendments should not begin on Friday, and run, with some debate on each, through the succeeding days into the next week. This, at least, is the expectation of Senators on both sides, and few are now venturing to predict a prolongation of the struggle for repeal beyond November 1.

The absolutely mastery of President Cleveland over the most refractory elements in his own party was never shown more strikingly than in the present utter collapse of the formidable and apparently successful compromise movement, started last Saturday by the leaders of the Senate Democracy. "The clock at the White House strikes the hour and the cuckoos here put their heads out of their boxes to tell us what time of day it is," said Mr. Morgan last week, in scornful reference to the subserviency of certain Democratic Senators to Administration influence. The taunt which the Alabama statesman meant to cast at the President's following has now recoiled on the whole body of Democrats in the Senate. Four-fifths of them had joined on Saturday in giving their concurrence to what they considered a satisfactory settlement of the repeal issue. A majority of them had for weeks been protesting that the Voorhees bill should pass over their dead parliamentary bodies. Yet on the crack of the lash from the White House yesterday, the four-fifths majority of Democratic compromisers rushed to cover so wildly that several of the last three months are now apologetically explaining that they never, of course, really intended to thwart the Administration's wish. The long and patient labors of Gorman and Faulkner were neutralized at one stroke, and those chief advocates and manipulators of compromise were left with their authority discredited and their occupation gone. They have, of course, hauled down the compromise colors and hoisted once more those of unconditional repeal, and to their banner will flock, a little shamefacedly no doubt, the other ten or repeal having been abandoned, the only concern now of the repeal managers is to guide their forces as carefully as possible through the pitfalls of the various amendments offered to the bill. The more radical and avowed antirepeal Democrats, though quiescent and subjugated, are to be allowed, of course, to vote for movement, started last Saturday by the leaders of the Senate Democracy. "The clock at